

VOLZHENSKIY, D.S.; PASHKOVSKIY, M.V.; SVEKOLKINA, L.G.

Physical properties of oxygen vanadium bronzes of copper  
and silver. Zhur.neorg.khim. 8 no.1:255-257 Ja '63.

(MIRA 16:5)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Iv.Franko.  
(Vanadium bronzes)

PASHKOVSKIY, M.V.; RYBALKA, V.V.; SAVITSKIY, I.V.

Conductivity of mercury sulfide single crystals. Fiz.tver.tela  
4 no.7:1970-1972 J1 '62. (MIRA 6:6)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Iv.Franko.  
(Mercury sulfide crystals) (Photoconductivity)

S/181/63/005/004/032/047  
B102/B186

AUTHORS: Pashkovskiy, M. V., Tsai', M. A., and Tkachuk, A. D.

TITLE: Effect of oxygen-containing anion impurities on the electric conductivity of alkali-halogenide crystals

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 5, no. 4, 1963, 1167 - 1169

TEXT: The effect of KOH impurities on the electrical conductivity of KCl and KBr crystals, and of  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$  on that of NaCl, were determined by measuring the resistance with a d-c ohmmeter in vacuo between 250 - 600°C. The impurity concentrations amounted to 0.05, 0.60 and 1.00 mole% (KOH) and 0.08, 0.40 and 1.00 mole% ( $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  or  $\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$ ) [Abstracter's note: 0.04 is a printing error.] For KCl and KBr  $\sigma$  was found to increase with increasing impurity concentration;  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  and  $\text{CO}_3^{2-}$  show an opposite effect. In all cases  $-\log \sigma$  was plotted against  $T^{-1}$  and the curves were straight lines in the case of not too high temperatures. For NaCl with  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  the activation energy increases with the impurity concentration. The effects obtained are

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Effect of oxygen-containing...

B/181/63/005/004/032/047  
B102/1186

explained by the increased anion vacancy concentration which contributes to conduction only at temperatures near to the melting point of the crystal. There are 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv. Franko (L'vov State University imeni Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED: December 1, 1962

Card 2/2

PASHKOVSKIY, M. V.

8/058/63/000/003/079/104  
A059/A101

**AUTHORS:** Pashkova'kyi, M. V., Rybalka, V. V., Savyts'kyi, I. V.

**TITLE:** Photoelectric properties of single crystals of  $\alpha$ -HgS

**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyi zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 79, abstract 3E549  
("Visnyk L'vivsk. un-tu. Ser. Fiz.", 1962, no. 1(8), 97 - 100, Ukrainian)

**TEXT:** The temperature dependences of the dark current and the photocurrent, the lifetime of the carriers and the spectral distribution of the photocurrent in  $\alpha$ -HgS single crystals, without added impurities and with I, Cu, and Tl impurities, were examined. The activation energies of the impurity levels of these elements are 0.15, 0.45, and 0.3 eV, respectively. The lifetime of the current carriers, determined from the initial section of the drop of photoconductivity, is of the order of 30 to 50  $\mu$ sec. The I impurity increases, and that of Cu and Tl decreases the total inertness of photoconductivity. It is assumed that the I impurity produces levels of adhesion, while the Cu impurity gives rise to recombination centers.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

A. Shneyder

Card 1/1

PAASHKOV'S "KIY", M.V.

S/058/63/000/003/064/104  
A059/A101

**AUTHORS:** Pashkov's'kyi, M. V., Volzhens'kyi, D. S., Svyetolkina, L. G.

**TITLE:** The synthesis of crystals of the oxide system  $Cu_2O - V_2O_5$

**PERIODICAL:** Referativnyi zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 49, abstract 3E325  
("Visnyk L'vivsk. un-tu. Ser. Fiz.", 1962, no. 1(8), 115 - 116, Ukrainian).

**TEXT:** By cooling the melt at a rate of 2 degrees per hour from a temperature of  $700^{\circ}C$ , single crystals of chemical compounds were grown with the properties of copper oxide - vanadium oxide bronzes. The curves of differential thermal analysis are given permitting to find the phase transition points of alloys with different contents of  $Cu_2O$  and  $V_2O_5$ .

V. Kossovich

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

PASHKOVSKIY, M.V.

S/058/63/000/003/080/104  
A059/A101

AUTHORS: Savvits'kyi, I. V., Pashkovs'kyi, M. V., Rybalka, V. V.

TITLE: Change in the electric conductivity of  $\alpha$ -HgS by the action of x-irradiation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyi zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 88, abstract 3E609 ("Visnyk L'vivs'k. un-tu. Ser. fiz.", 1962, no. 1(8), 101 - 103, Ukrainian)

TEXT: The dosimetric characteristics of  $\alpha$ -HgS crystals are given which had been obtained by sublimation in a quartz flask at 660°C in a current of nitrogen purified from oxygen. The dark resistance of the samples was  $10^{12} - 10^{13}$  ohms, and changed by some orders due to irradiation. The probe characteristics obtained with an x-ray beam, 0.6 mm in diameter, are given. The authors consider it possible to use  $\alpha$ -HgS single crystals for recording narrow beams of low-intensity x-rays.

Yu. Tchorik

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

PASHKOVSKIY, M. V.

S/058/63/000/003/073/104  
AO59/A101

AUTHORS: Pashkova's'ky, M. V., Savyts'ky, I. V., Zelenyuk, V. K.

TITLE: Influence of the conditions of preparation on the electric properties of mercuric sulfide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Fizika, no. 3, 1963, 71, abstract 3E493  
("Vistnyk L'vivs'k. un-tu. Ser. fiz.", 1962, no. 1(8), 90 - 96, Ukrainian)

TEXT: The electric properties of  $\alpha$ -HgS obtained by different methods and also the influence of some impurities on the properties of HgS are studied. The polycrystalline HgS samples were prepared by the cold-pressing method of powders obtained in the chemical way or by the reaction of Hg with S in vacuo. The latter technique yield samples of higher purity. In a flask, 160 to 170 mm long and 22 to 28 mm in diameter, 150 g of pure HgS can be prepared in one cycle (15 to 20 hours). Aquadag, In or Sn contacts were used. The temperature dependence of the electric conductance ( $\sigma$ ) was examined in the temperature range from liquid nitrogen to 500°C. The anomalous temperature course of  $\sigma$  in the first heating

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S/058/63/000/003/073/104  
A059/A101

Influence of the conditions of...

cycle, and also the phenomena of polarization and depolarization related by the authors to the heterogeneity of the samples, ionic conductivity, and surface phenomena, were recorded. A Cu impurity increases, while Cd, Al, Se, and I impurities decrease the electric conductivity of  $\alpha$ -HgS. The width of the forbidden band of  $\alpha$ -HgS determined from the temperature course of  $\sigma$  is equal to 1.8 eV. Single-crystal samples of  $\alpha$ -HgS were prepared by reacting S with Hg in an evacuated flask at 560 - 570°C. Their electric properties are analogous to the properties of the polycrystalline samples, but no polarization is observed in single crystals, though a region of space charge was observed in them by an electro-optical method when current was passed.

Yu. Tkhorik

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

S/058/63/000/003/073/104  
AO59/A101

Influence of the conditions of...

cycle, and also the phenomena of polarization and depolarization related by the authors to the heterogeneity of the samples, ionic conductivity, and surface phenomena, were recorded. A Cu impurity increases, while Cd, Al, Se, and I impurities decrease the electric conductivity of  $\alpha$ -HgS. The width of the forbidden band of  $\alpha$ -HgS determined from the temperature course of  $\sigma$  is equal to 1.8 e. Single-crystal samples of  $\alpha$ -HgS were prepared by reacting S with Hg in an evacuated flask at 560 - 570°C. Their electric properties are analogous to the properties of the polycrystalline samples, but no polarization is observed in single crystals, though a region of space charge was observed in them by an electro-optical method when current was passed.

Yu. Tkhorik

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

PASHKOVSKIY, M.V.; TSAL', N.A.; TRACHUK, A.D.

Effect of oxygen-containing anion impurities on the  
electroconductivity of alkali halide crystals. Fiz.tver.tela  
5 no.4:1167-1169 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Iv.Franko.  
(Alkali metal halides--Electric properties)

PASHKOVSKIY, M.V. [Pashkovs'kyi, M.V.]; SAVITSKIY, I.V. [Savyts'kyi, I.V.];  
LUTSIV, R.V.

Growing mercury sulfide monocrystals. Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.5:691-  
696 S-0 '61.  
(MIRA 14:11)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. Iv.Franko.  
(Mercury sulfide crystals—Growth)

S/078/63/008/001/025/026  
B117/B108

AUTHORS: Volzhenskiy, D. S., Pashkovskiy, M. V., Svekolkina, L. G.  
TITLE: Some physical properties of oxygen-containing copper  
vanadium and silver vanadium bronzes  
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, v. 8, no. 1, 1963, 255-257

TEXT: The physical properties of bronze single crystals grown by slow cooling of melts from vanadium pentoxide with 20, 25, and 30% by weight of copper-(I) oxide or silver nitrate have been studied. Shape, color, and yield of the bronzes depended on the content of copper and silver in the melt. The crystal structure was little affected by heat treatment (400°C) in air or in vacuo. The electrical conductivity of the copper vanadium bronze increased with increasing copper concentration and temperature. The electrical conductivity of silver vanadium bronze produced from the melt with 20 and 25%  $\text{AgNO}_3$  showed a similar temperature dependence. For samples obtained from the melt with 30%  $\text{AgNO}_3$ , the electrical conductivity decreased at higher temperatures. The thermo-emf was of the same order for  
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Some physical properties of ...

S/078/63/008/001/025/026  
B117/H108

the two bronze types, and increased with increasing temperature within a wide range. For samples with 25 and 30%  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O}$  or 30%  $\text{AgNO}_3$ , the thermo-emf changes its sign twice in the vicinity of  $-100^\circ\text{C}$ . The thermo-emf of all other samples showed a maximum in the negative centigrade range, and was nearly constant between  $-50$  and  $+150^\circ\text{C}$ . Also the Hall constant changes its sign twice within the same temperature range. This is attributed to phase transitions. There are 2 figures and 1 table. ✓

ASSOCIATION: L'vovskiy gosuniversitet im. Iv. Franko (L'vov State University imeni Iv. Franko)

SUBMITTED: April 26, 1962

Card 2/2

L 19846-65 EWP(a)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AR4048150

S/0081/64/000/011/B044/B044

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 11B307

UTOCR: Pashkovskiy, M. V., Savitskiy, I. V., Ry\*balka, V. V.

TITLE: Some of the physical properties of crystals of mercuric sulfide

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vy\*p. 51, 1963, 167

ICP: TAGS: mercuric sulfide, single crystal, crystal photoconductivity, crystal photosensitivity, crystal electrical conductivity

TRANSLATION: Single crystals of the red form of HgS were obtained by sublimation in evacuated, sealed, quartz ampoules at an appropriate temperature gradient or in an atmosphere of N<sub>2</sub>. These crystals were then used to study the effect of temperature on the electrical conductivity, the spectral distribution of the photosensitivity and the kinetics of photoconductivity. HgS was found to be a substance which is sensitive to radiation.  
L. Yerman

SUB CODE: IC, SS ENCL: 00

25(1)

06439

SOV/107-59-5-34/51

AUTHOR: Pashkovskiy, N. (L'vov)

TITLE: A Flux for Soldering

PERIODICAL: Radio, 1959, Nr 5, p 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author recommends a flux for soldering, consisting of 30 g stearic acid, 25 g palmitic acid, 45 g oleic acid and 100 g colophony. These ingredients are heated in a water bath to 100° C. The author describes in detail how to obtain the aforementioned acids from soap using hydrochloric acid.

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S/081/62/000/017/039/102  
B162/B 101

AUTHOR: Pashkovskiy, N. I.

TITLE: An electronic meter of luminous radiation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 17, 1962, 142, abstract  
17E2 (Uch. zap. Novosib. in-t sov. kooperativn. trgovli,  
no. 1, 1960, 107 - 111)

TEXT: In order to investigate the effect of light on textiles and to study their optical characteristics, an electronic meter of luminous radiation has been designed. The principle of operation is based on accumulation of photocurrent by a capacitor to which a glow discharge tube with an indicator inserted in its circuit is connected in parallel. When a definite potential is reached on the capacitor, the tube lights up and burns till the capacitor is discharged. As a result, a current pulse originates in the circuit, which is recorded by the indicator. The pulse frequency is proportional to the intensity of the photocurrent and may be used as a lighting time measure. The pulses are recorded by an electromagnetic counter. The meter described was used for studying the effect of different spectral regions of sunlight on the fibers of viscose rayon  
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An electronic meter of...

S/081/62/000/017/039/102  
B162/B101

at different atmospheric conditions. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

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38545

S/196/62/000/012/011/016

E194/E155

9.4/60

AUTHOR: Pashkovskiy, N.I.

TITLE: An electronic device for measuring light radiation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no.12, 1962, 4, abstract 12 V23. (Uch. zap. Novosib. in-t sov. kooperativn. trgovli, no.1, 1960, 107-111).

TEXT: The instrument, intended for measuring radiant flux. consists of a photo-cell, capacitor, neon lamp, amplifier and electromagnetic counter. Its principle is to accumulate a charge on the capacitor until it discharges through the lamp. The current impulse is recorded by the counter and the frequency of the impulses is proportional to the photocurrent. The error in the instrument reading is not greater than 3% provided that variations in the radiant flux are not greater than 1:30. 4 figures. 4 references.

Abstractor's note: Complete translation.7

Card 1/1

ANDONE, G.; PASHKOVSKIY, S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BARBOS, V., nablyudatel';  
MIKHAY, M., nablyudatel'; POPA, Sh., [Popa, S.], nablyudatel'

Wintering of water birds and some other birds in the Danube Delta  
in 1958-1959. Migr. zhiv. no.3:118-125 '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Lesnoy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut Rumynskoy Narodnoy  
Respubliki.

(Danube Delta--Birds in winter)

DONITSA, N. [Donita, N.]; LEANDRU, V.; PASHKOVSKIY, S. [Pascovschi, S.];  
PUSHKARU-SOROCHANU, Ye. [Pugceru-Soroceanu, B.]; SOCHAVA, V.

Legend to the geobotanical map of the Rumanian People's Republic  
[with summary in English]. Bot. zhur. 43 no. 5:639-643 My '58.  
(MIRA 11:7)

1. Institut geografii Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest.  
(Rumania--Phytogeography)

AUTHOR: PASHKOVSKIY, S.F. 20-4-8/52

TITLE: On the Location of the (e)-Points of Polynomial, of Best Approximation (O raspolozhenii (e)-tochek polinomov nailuchshego priblizheniya) SSSR/

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk, 1957, Vol 117, Nr 4, pp 576-577 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Let  $W_n$  be the class of all algebraic polynomials of at most n-th degree. Let for a function  $f$  continuous on  $[-1, +1]$ :

$$\|f\|_{[-1, 1]} = \max_{|t| \leq 1} |f(t)|.$$

The error of the best approximation reads:  $E_n(f) = \min_{p \in W_n} \|f - p\|_{[-1, +1]}$ . For the polynomial  $p_n$  approximated best there holds:  $\|f - p_n\|_{[-1, +1]} = E_n(f)$ . An (e)-point of  $p_n$  is every point  $u \in [-1, +1]$  in which  $|f(u) - p_n(u)| = E_n(f)$ . As it is well known,  $p_n$  has at least  $n+2$  (e)-points:  $u_0, u_1, \dots, u_{n+1}$ .

Let  $T_{n,k,h}$  ( $n$  and  $k \leq n+1$  are integral,  $0 < h \leq 1$ ) be a polynomial of degree  $(n+1)$  with only real simple roots which all are lying

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On the Location of the (e)-Points of Polynomial, of  
Best Approximation

20-4-8/52

in  $(-1, +1)$ . Let besides

$$T_{n,k,h}(v_i) = \begin{cases} (-1)^{n+1-i}h & \text{for } i=0,1,\dots,k-1, \\ (-1)^{n+1-i} & \text{for } i=k,k+1,\dots,n+1, \end{cases}$$

where  $v_0 = -1$ ,  $v_{n+1} = +1$  and  $v_1 < v_2 < v_3 < \dots < v_n$  are the roots of the derivative of  $T_{n,k,h}$ . Let  $t_{n,k,h}$  be the greatest root of  $|T_{n,k,h}(t)| = h$  being smaller than  $v_k$ . Besides let  $t_{n,0,u} = -1$ .

Theorem: For all continuous functions  $f$  for which

$$\frac{E_{n+1}(f)}{E_n(f)} \leq g < 1, \text{ there hold the inequations}$$

$$t_{n,k,h} \leq^u_k \leq -t_{n,n+1-k,h} \quad (k=0,1,\dots,n+1),$$

where  $h = \frac{1-g}{1+g}$ . The theorem is commended for the computation of polynomials of best approximation with computing machines according to the method of Remez [Ref.1].

1 Soviet and no foreign references are quoted.

By M.A.Lavrentyev, Academician, 19 June 1957

29 May 1957

Library of Congress

Card 2/2

PRESENTED:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

PASHKOVSKIY, S.F.

The position of the  $(\mathcal{L})$ -points of polynomials of best approximation.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 117 no.4:576-577 D '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Predstavleno akademikom M.A. Lavrent'yevym.  
(Polynomials)



22(3)

SOV/174-58-5-32/37

AUTHOR: Pashkovskiy, S.M., Colonel

TITLE: Notes on Marksmanship (Zametki o masterstve strel'by)

PERIODICAL: Artilleriyskiy zhurnal, 1958, Nr 5, pp 46-50 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that marksmanship is not officially recognised by the Soviet Armed Services. Nevertheless in many units, the title of marksman is popularly assigned to servicemen for good results in firing practice. Many battery commanders enjoy this distinction. Marksmanship is attained by three qualities: knowledge, experience, and constant practice. The first is obtained by the study of firing regulations and deep understanding of their meaning and purpose. The knowledge of these regulations must be deeply ingrained so that they are subconsciously and instantly applied. For this reason, theoretical knowledge must be supplemented by a firing technique and experience obtained

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SOV/174-58-5-32/37

Notes on Marksmanship

at the artillery ranges. This experience, to a degree, is limited by the amount of ammunition allowed for training purposes. But it can be supplemented by the conclusions drawn from observations of firing practice carried out by other units. Observation of the bursts, especially that carried out from both sides of the firing positions, is very instructive. Constant practice at the range is however indispensable. There are 4 photographs.

Card 2/2

PASEKOVSKIY, V. G., inzh.

Reasons why the walls of the center part of contact network  
poles were thinner. Transp. stroi. 13 no.4:50-51 Ap '63.  
(MIRA 16:4)

(Electric lines—Poles and towers)  
(Precast concrete)

PASHKOVSKIY, Ye.V., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Clinical and diagnostic value of alkaline phosphatase of the blood in rickets and its content in healthy children." Tashkent, 1959, 18 pp (Min of Health UzSSR. Tashkent State Med Inst) 250 copies (KL, 33-59, 1721)

KHOKHRYAKOV, Andrey Pavlovich; KUL'KOV, I. N., otv. red.;  
LASHCHINSKIY, Yu. A., red.

[Bremurum and its cultivation] Bremurasy i ikh kul'tura.  
Moskva, Nauka, 1966. 126 p. (MIRA 18:9)

GENEROZOVA, Inna Pavlovna; TAGYALVA, I.V., kand. biol. nauk,  
otv.red.; PASHKOVICH, Yu.A., red.

[Ultrastructure of chloroplasts; an atlas] Ul'trastruktura  
khloroplastov; atlas. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nauka," 1965. 21 p.  
(MIRA 18:3)

S/185/60/005/003/015/020  
D274/D303

AUTHORS: Pashkovs'kyi, M.V., Lutsiv, R.V. and Savyts'kyi, I.V.  
TITLE: On obtaining high-purity sulfur  
PERIODICAL: Ukrayins'kyi fizychnyy zhurnal, v. 5, no. 3, 1960,  
418-420

TEXT: Commercial sulfur was purified by vacuum refining with subsequent zone melting. The purified sulfur was needed for growing HgS-crystals. The method of vacuum refining was chosen owing to the fact that the original material contained Al, Ca, Mg, Mn, Cu, Fe, As, Si and organic admixtures. The commercial sulfur was dried at a temperature of approximately 100°C in a strong air current; then it was closed in a distillation chamber at a temperature of 2 - 3 degrees below melting point, for 5 - 6 hours, under the continuous action of a fore-vacuum pump. The vacuum distillation was carried out at various temperatures; it was found that excessive temperatures have an adverse effect on the quality of the sulfur;

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On obtaining high-purity sulfur

S/185/60/005/003/015/020  
D274/D303

therefore, the distillation was carried out at a few degrees above melting point. 150 - 200 g sulfur were kept in one chamber; the first distillation lasted for up to three hours. The following distillations lasted longer. Such short duration of the process and the suitable temperatures had the result that most of the impurities were deposited at the bottom of the chamber. The sulfur crystallized on the walls of a test tube; after 5 vacuum distillations, the central part of the crystallized sulfur film could be used for further purification by zone melting. The zone melting was carried out in glass containers, at  $10^{-5}$  mm Hg. Zones of 15 - 20 mm length were formed. The sulfur obtained by the above method was compared (qualitatively), by means of spectral analysis, with "special-purity" sulfur of type VTU, no. 9-56; it was found that with respect to several admixtures (Al, Mg, Cu), the obtained sulfur was purer than that of type VTU. The above method permits uninterrupted purification of sulfur, as well as in sufficient quantities. There are 2 figures and 3 references: 1 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc (which include a translation into Russian). The reference

Card 2/3



On obtaining high-purity sulfur

S/185/60/005/003/015/020  
D274/D303

to the English-language publication reads as follows: W.E. Medcalf  
and R.H. Fahrig, J. Electrochem. Soc., 105, no. 12, 719-725, 1958.

ASSOCIATION: L'vivs'kyi derzhavnyi universytet im. Ivana Franka  
(L'viv State University im. Ivan Franko)

SUBMITTED: January 6, 1960

Card 3/3

PASHKOVSKIY, M. V., Cand Phys-Math Sci --"Effect of admix-  
tures <sup>with variation</sup> ~~of the change~~ of parameters of the crystal lattice,  
and properties of certain semiconductor materials." L'vov,  
1961. (Min of Higher and Sec Spec Ed UkSSR. L'vov State  
U im I. Franko) (KL, 8-61, 227)

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PASHKOVSKIY, M.V. [Pashkovs'kyi, M.V.]; VOLZHENSKIY, D.S. [Volzhens'kyi, D.S.]

Studying the properties of the semiconductor systems  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{Nb}_2\text{O}_5$   
and  $\text{Cu}_2\text{O} \cdot \text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ . Ukr. fiz. zhur. 6 no.4:549-555 J1-Ag '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

1. L'vovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. **Iy.** Franko.  
(Semiconductors)

16.6800

S/044/62/000/006/117/127  
B162/B102

AUTHOR: Pashkovskiy, S.

TITLE: External code for digital computers

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Matematika, no. 6, 1962, 70, abstract  
6V378 (Zastosow. mat., v. 5, no. 4, 1961, 379 - 390)

TEXT: An input language is proposed for describing the computing processes and a programming program for this language. The main element in the language is a block which is a generalization of the command of a computer i.e. it consists of the number of an operation and a list of arguments. A system of registers is introduced to modify the blocks, and an apparatus is given for organizing cycles, similar to the cycle-completion commands in large modern computers. The set of operations can be supplemented without changing the programming program. The system of automation is mainly intended to relieve the programmer working on a small computer of the disadvantages connected with the one-address system, fixed point etc. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.] ✓

Card 1/1

PASHKOVSKIY, S.P.

Olivaceous warbler (*Hippolais pallida olacea* Lind.) in Balgorod-Dnestrovskiy (Izmail Province). Ornithologia no.7:287-289 '65.

(M R: 18:11)

PASHKOVSKIY, V.G.; KACHUR, S.I.

Supports with unlooped reinforcements. Transp. stroi. 13 no. 6:  
12-13 Jo '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Starshiye inzheneri Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta transportnogo stroitel'stva.  
(Concrete reinforcement)

FINKEL'SHTEYN, Sh.D.; PASHKOVSKIY, V.N.

Diagram of the hydrogeological zoning of southwestern Tajikistan.  
Neftegaz. geol. i geofiz. no. 12:37-39 '63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Sredneziatskiy filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo  
instituta prirodnogo gaza.

PASHKOVSKIY, V.G., inzh.

Effect of the temperature factor on the formation and development  
of cracks in supports for overhead contact networks. Transp. stroi.  
14 no.8:45-46 Ag '64. (MIRA 18:1)



BOKAREV, K.S.; RAKITIN, Yu.V., etv. red.; PASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A.,  
red.

[Plant defoliants and desiccants] Defolianty i desikanty  
rastenii. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 46 p. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Rakitin).

MENDEL', Georg; ASTAUROV, B.L., otv. red.; GAYSINOVICH, A Ye.,  
red.; PASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A., red.

[Experiments with plant hybrids] Opyty nad rastitel'nyimi  
gibridami. Moskva, Nauka, 1965. 158 p. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Astaurov).

GENKEL', Pavel Aleksandrovich; ZHUKOVA, Yekaterina Zakharovna;  
PRORUB'YEV, A.A., Doktor biol. nauk, otv. red.;  
KASHKOVSKIY, Yu.A., red.

[State of the dormancy and frost resistance of fruit plants.  
Sostoianie pokoi i mrozoiznositel'nost' plodnykh rastenii.  
Moskva, Nauka, 1984. 144 p. (Ser. 1984)]

PASHKOVSKIY, Ye.V.; SVARICHENSKIY, V.S.

Normal amount of alkaline phosphatase in the blood plasma in children. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.2:35-36 P '60. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry gosital'noy pediatrii (zav. - prof. R.S.Gershenovich)  
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta i Uzbekskogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta kurortologii i fizioterapii  
imeni N.A.Somashko (direktor - dotsent Ya.K.Muminov).  
(PHOSPHATASE) (BLOOD PLASMA)

MONDESHKI, M.; RADANOV, R.; POPOV, Iv.; SLAVOV, G.; DOBREV, P.;  
PASHMAKOV, Iv.

Remote results of the treatment of tuberculous meningitis  
in adults. Nauch. tr. vissh. med. inst. Sofia 41 no.7:35-47  
'62.

1. Predstavena ot prof. M. Mondeshki.  
(TUBERCULOSIS, MENINGEAL)  
(ANTITUBERCULAR AGENTS)

MONDESHKI, M.; PASHMAKOV, Iv.

Some clinical aspects of drug resistance of tubercle bacilli  
isolated from patients with fibro-cavernous tuberculosis.  
Nauch.tr.vissh.med.inst.Sofia 42 no.6:33-42 '63

1. Predstavena ot prof. dr. M.Mondeshki, rukovoditel na  
Katedrata po ftiziologija.

\*

PASHNEV, G.S.

Methods for the improvement of the warping of sand. Trudy VGU  
35:95-107 '55. (MIRA 11:5)  
(Reclamation of land) (Sand)

PASHNEV, G.S.

Patterns of the warping of pond on the "Krasnyi Putilovets" Collective  
Farm in Podgornoye District, Voronezh Province. Trudy VGU 42 no.4:61-  
64 '55. (MIRA 11:6)

(Podgornoye District--Farm ponds)



PASHNEV, G.S.

~~\_\_\_\_\_~~ Natural warping of ponds in Voronezh Province. Trudy VGU 42 no.4:  
57-59 '55. (MIRA 11:6)

(Voronezh Province---Farm ponds)

37713

S/159/62/000/002/006/028  
E114/E435

185100

AUTHORS: Shulepov, S.V., Pashnin, M.I.

TITLE: On the conductivity of artificial graphite

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy. Fizika.  
no.2, 1962, 34-39

TEXT: Graphite has an anisotropic crystalline flake structure and, according to the theory proposed by Wallace, its relatively high conductivity is explained by the conductivity along the flakes, which to some extent is confirmed experimentally. The present work attempts to elucidate experimentally the mechanism by which graphite conducts electricity and to determine the influence of the temperature of graphitization by studying its effect on the Hall constant and the Nernst-Ettinghausen coefficient. The raw material, petroleum coke or metallurgical coke with 32% binder from hard coal distillation, was formed by pressing through a die 10.4 mm dia and fired in a 50 kW electrical furnace. The Hall effect was measured on solid plates 10 x 4 x 64 mm, on powders obtained by grinding the specimens and on some industrially made electrodes. The ends of  
Card 1/4

S/139/62/000/002/006/028  
E114/E435

On the conductivity ...

the plates were copper-plated for soldered electrical connections. The sides had shallow holes in the middle to receive soft graphite rods with copper caps and soldered wires leading to the galvanometer. The specimen was placed in an electromagnetic field of 10000 to 14000 gauss, a current was passed through it from a battery, and a mirror galvanometer served as the measuring instrument. At such field strength, the Hall coefficient does not vary with it. At constant magnetic field strength, the deflection of the galvanometer is directly proportional to the Hall coefficient and the current through the specimen. The same equipment was used to measure the transverse Nernst-Ettinghausen effect, the specimen being clamped between copper heating and cooling plates. The average temperature gradient was  $25^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{cm}$  and, in the middle of the specimen  $8^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{cm}$ . The side connections for measuring Nernst-Ettinghausen coefficient were made of soft graphite or copper wire and fitted into the shallow drilled holes. Powders were investigated by compressing them in a plastic former  $15 \times 5 \text{ mm}$  between two copper plates 40 mm long, which were clamped between the heating and cooling surfaces. The mean

Card 2/4

On the conductivity ...

S/139/62/000/002/006/023  
E114/E435

gradient was  $25^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{cm}$ , and in the middle of the specimen  $13^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{cm}$ . The Nernst-Ettinghausen coefficient was measured at magnetic field strengths not exceeding 8000 gauss, and was thus independent of the field strength. Results are shown for graphite made at different temperatures starting with petroleum coke, but it was proved experimentally that other starting materials give similar results. The Nernst-Ettinghausen coefficient was negative and was directly proportional to the temperature of graphitization. For solid electrodes, it was about 40 times greater than for powders, e.g. for solid specimens formed at  $2600^{\circ}\text{C}$  it was  $14 \times 10^{-2}$  absolute units. Since this coefficient is proportional to the mobility of current carriers, its growth with temperature implied increased mobility due to larger crystal size. Discrepancy between experimental and analytical determination at lower temperatures was assumed to be due to incomplete graphitization. Concentration of free electrons per atom was found to be  $4 \times 10^{-4}$ . As temperature of graphitization increased beyond  $2000^{\circ}\text{C}$ , the Hall constant, the Nernst-Ettinghausen coefficient and the electrical resistance of graphite all decreased.

Card 3/4

On the conductivity ...

S/139/62/000/002/006/028  
E114/E435

At lower temperatures, conductivity of graphite was largely due to the mobility of holes. At 2600°C, it was due to free electrons. This is because the mobility of electrons grew faster than the mobility of holes with increased graphitization temperature. There are 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Chelyabinskiy pedagogicheskiy institut  
(Chelyabinsk Pedagogical Institute)

SUBMITTED: December 7, 1960

Card 4/4

MARKOVETS, M.F.; PASHNINA, V.I.

Device for determining the diameter and depth of the impression  
caused by the pressing-in of a ball. Izv. tekhn. no. 1, 32-33 Ja  
'65. (MIRA 1964)

PARIYSKAYA, L.V.; KOGAN, F.N.; KALACHEVA, A.P.; CHEREDNICHENKO, G.S.  
Prinimali uchastiye: PASHNINA, V.I.; KOROBKOVA, T.N.; BURYA-  
KOVA, G.I.; AGASHKINA, N.S.; APTOKHINA, G.H.; ANUROVA, V.Ya.;  
BOBINA, M.L.; YERMAKOVA, Z.P.; YEFREMOV, Yu.A.; POLUTSKAYA,  
L.G.; SHISHKINA, V.G.; LAPTIYEV, P.P., otv.red.; ROGOVSKAYA,  
Ye.G., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.red.

[Agroclimatic reference book on Chita Province] Agroklimate-  
cheskii spravochnik po Chitinskoj oblasti. Leningrad, Gidro-  
meteor.izd-vo, 1959. 131 p. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Chita. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya. 2. Starshiy  
inzhener-agrometeorolog Chitinskoy gidrometeorologicheskoy  
observatorii (for Pariyskaya). 3. Chitinskaya gidrometeorologi-  
cheskaya observatoriya (for Kogan, Kalacheva, Cherednichenko).  
(Chita Province--Crops and climate)

MARKOVETS, M.P., doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; PASHNINA, V.I., aspirant;  
PIKSIN, Yu.I., aspirant

Impression and tension diagrams in the area of elastic and  
minor plastic deformations. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.; mashinostr.  
no.2:94-98 '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.



ORECHKIN, D.B. (Angarsk); POPOVA, N.V. (Angarsk); SHEPOT'KO, O.F. (Angarsk);  
Prinimali uchastiye: MUSHTA, O.V.; PASHNINA, Ye.T.

Chromatographic determination of the hydrocarbon content of alcohols  
produced by the hydrogenation of sperm whale oil. Izv. Sib. otd. AN  
SSSR no. 11:66-69 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

PASHO, S.; KOCHETOV, M.N. (Narodnaya Respublika Albaniya)

Geology of the Stalino field in Albania. Geol. nefiti i gaza 4 no.2:  
51-54 P '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy neftegazovyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut.  
(Albania--Petroleum geology)

PASHOV, Kr.

The road toward the new. Radio i televiziiia 11 no.9:263 '62.

SIVKOV, T.; KALCHEVA, B.; SAKAKUSHEV, E.; PASHOV, M.

Treatment of burns in the propedeutic surgical clinic of the  
I.P. Pavlov Medical Institute in Plovdiv. Khirurgia 15  
no.9/10:811-813 '62.

(BURNS)

KARAMISHEV, I.; TONCHEV, P.; PASHOV, M.

A case of cardiac wound and of chronic adhesive pericarditis.  
Khirurgiia, Sofia 14 no.2/3:233-235 '61.

1. Khirurgichno otdelenie pri Okruzhnata bolnitsa, Pleven.

(HEART wds & inj) (PERICARDITIS case reports)

PASHOV, N.

4 ✓ Electron-microscope observation on genesis of cobalt-aluminum oxide catalysts I. Effects of thermal treatment. N. Pashov and N. Pashov. *Compt. rend. acad. bulgar. sci.* 12, 25-7 (1959) (in Russian).—It was intended with the aid of an electron microscope to trace certain structural changes of  $\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3$ , the basic component of com. Co-Al catalysts. At 600° the catalyst showed the most developed surface. Recrystallization was observed at 705°. At 900° the catalyst showed sintering and recrystallization. Thirteen electron micrographs illustrate these changes which occur during heating. Samples of  $\text{CoC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were prepared by pptg. a satd. soln. of pure  $\text{Co}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with  $\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . Sample no. 1 was heated 1 hr. at 160°. Sample no. 2 was heated to 250° when  $\text{CoC}_2\text{O}_4$  began to decomp. The rapid interaction of the products of decompn.,  $\text{CoO}$  and  $\beta\text{-Co}$ , with atm. O raised the temp. to 380°, after which the sample cooled to its initial temp., and heating was discontinued. Sample no. 3 was heated for 1 hr. at 600°, sample no. 4 for 1 hr. at 100°, and sample no. 5 for 7 min. at 900°. All samples were heated in powder form in the presence of air. The

powd. catalyst samples were suspended in pure alc. to prep. the specimens for the electron-microscope observations. The suspension was dropped onto the supporting membrane of Formvar. Sample no. 1 showed sharply defined crystals of  $\text{CoC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  with small surface roughness. Sample no. 2 revealed incipient thermal disocn. of  $\text{CoC}_2\text{O}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  to  $\text{Co}_2\text{O}_3$ . Agglomerates and increased surface roughness were noted, as well as almost complete destruction of smaller crystals. In sample no. 3 the strongly developed surface showed little peaks which in certain cases covered the whole agglomerate surface. A characteristic exfoliation occurred in the crystal. Sample no. 4 which was heated to the working temp. of the catalyst showed individual well-

developed monocrystal growths. Sample no. 5 showed advanced densification of the structure together with large agglomerates. Owing to the advanced recrystallization, well-shaped crystal walls could be observed. When the work temp. was exceeded even for a short time sintering occurred in the catalyst, and the activity of the catalyst dropped by 10 to 12%.  
George Melzer

5-  
299 (BA)  
422  
1-5/1. IS

9c 9f

P. STEVEN, Y.B., ... .t.knn.nant

Most ... .. U.S. ... ..  
no.1: ... ..

(United States-- ... ..)

PASHKVER, V.B., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

An American high-capacity heating and electric power plant.  
Teploenergetika 3 no.11:55-56 N '56. (MLRA 9:12)

(United States--Electric power plants)



*Pashinskiy*  
PASHINSKIY, Ya. [Paszinski, J.] (Pol'skaya Narodnaya Respublika).

Climatological study of the Geographical Institute of the Polish  
Academy of Sciences. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.geog. no.1:155-156 Ja-P '58.

(MIRA 11:2)

(Poland--Climatology)

15-57-10-14699  
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 10,  
pp 221-222 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pashnev, G. S.

TITLE: Methods of Improving the Silting of Sandy Soils  
(Sposoby uluchsheniya kol'matatsii peschanykh gruntov)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta, 1955, Vol 35, pp 95-107

ABSTRACT: The author investigates methods of improving the silting of sandy soils distributed at various depths in "natural" sand, occurring in layers of sand of various grain sizes, and having different values of compactness for the deposited layer of clay and silted sand. Laboratory experiments have shown that fine-grained sands in individual layers are but slightly capable of silting and that these layers, disposed at various depths, regulated the seepage flow of the total column. Coarse-grained sand (the sand fraction with grain diameters  $\leq 0.25$  mm), on the other hand, has a high silting capacity, especially when layers of such sand

Card 1/2

15-57-5-6917  
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5,  
p 169 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pashnev, G. S.

TITLE: Natural Silting of Ponds in the Voronezh Oblast (Yes-  
testvennaya kol'matatsiya prudov Voronezhskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta, 1955, Vol 42, Nr 4, pp 57-59

ABSTRACT: The author describes his observations on ponds in the Voronezh region, remarking on the extensive seepage of water from them. In time, a natural silting-up of sands in dry reservoirs occurs by introduction of clay material or by redistribution of clay particles already present in the soil (self-silting). The pores become filled and the rock grows compact. Self-silting has been observed not only under natural conditions but also in laboratory studies of fine-grained sands. It is noted that self-silting under natural conditions occurs in sands, argillaceous sands, and slightly

Card 1/2

15-57-5-0917

Natural Silting of Ponds (Cont.)

sandy clay loams where a thick alluvial or deluvial cover is underlain by chalk, marl, etc. Natural silting occurs first in a thin layer, but with a rise in water level, the silting increases and penetrates to a considerable depth. A plant cover along the floor and sides of gullies, stumps, etc. have a detrimental effect on silting action. Natural silting has been observed visually in the soil, and has also been determined by grain-size measurements and by finding the seepage coefficient from pouring water into holes in silted and non-silted soil layers. The results of observations, made over periods of from three to five years, were placed on a map of water reservoirs having soils with different seepage properties (these depend on the physical-geographic environment of the locality of the reservoir). Water will hold in reservoirs that have been dry and have been silted by natural processes for a period of three to five years and more. If natural silting is supplemented by artificial measures, these ponds or reservoirs acquire a capacity to hold water after a shorter time, in one or two years.

S. S. F.

Card 2/2

15-57-8-11625  
Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 8,  
p 226 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Pashnev, G. S.

TITLE: Improvement of Pond in Collective Farm "Krasnyy  
Putilovets" by Silt Deposition (Skhema kol'matatsii  
pruda v kolkhoze "Krasnyy putilovets", Podgorenskogo  
rayona, Voronezhskoy oblasti)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Voronezhsk. un-ta, 1955, Vol 42, Nr 4, pp 62-64

ABSTRACT: The present article describes improvement of the reser-  
voir of the "Krasnyy Putilovets" collective farm in  
the Podgora District, Voronezh Rayon, by silt depo-  
sition. This reservoir was built in 1950. Its ca-  
pacity is 119 000 cu m; its normal depth is 7.0 m; the  
area of the surface of the reservoir is 6.25 hectares;  
its length is 5.50 m (sic); maximum width is 150 m;  
average width is 80 m. The bottom is formed by heavy

Card 1/3

15-57-8-11625

Improvement of Pond in Collective Farm (Cont.)

argillaceous soils and in part by sandy loam and sand. The pond was filled in the spring to the normal level, but after one or two months the water drained out entirely through the permeable bottom. Laboratory investigations have established that after silt deposition for improvement purposes, the major part of the bottom became practically impermeable. (Seepage loss is 90 to 175 times smaller.) The bowl of the pond was improved by deposition of a finely dispersed clay from the Khar'kov formation. It was established that it is more effective and more economical to apply the silt in a suspended state, using 10 kg to 15 kg (dry material) per cu m of surface area of the reservoir. The bed of the reservoir should be prepared in autumn; this includes removal of vegetation and roots, of ploughing and leveling the bottom surface, of tamping the holes and washouts, of reworking the pit; and of installation of a hydraulic system for preparation and deposition of the silt. The deposition of the silt should be carried out in the spring flood, using a 10 percent concentration of the silt. The mixture should be uniformly distributed on the surface of the reservoir. A number of methods for distributing the mixture

Card 2/3

TRISVYATSKIY, A.Ya.; TSUKANOVA, Yu.A.; GEL'FAND, M.R.; MYTNIK, A.I.;  
PASHNIKOVA, Yu.A.; FRANTSEVA, Ye.N.; TOLKUYEVA, P.A.; POMIN, M.I.;  
~~STARKOV, N.Ye., red.~~; KOLOMIYETS, K.A., tekhn. red.

[Economy of Kursk Province; a statistical manual] Narodnoe  
khoziaistvo Kurskoi oblasti; statisticheskii sbornik. Orel,  
Gosstatizdat, 1958. 198 p.

(MIRA 11:12)

1. Kursk(Province). Oblastnoye statisticheskoye upravleniye.
  2. Nachal'nik Statisticheskogo upravleniya Kurskoy oblasti(for Starkov ).
  3. Rabotniki Statisticheskogo upravleniya Kurskoy oblasti(for all  
except Pomin, Starkov, Kolomiyets)
- (Kursk Province--Economic conditions--Statistics)

1 07805-07 EST(M)/ENR(W)/ENR(L)/ETI IJP(C) JD

ACC NR: AR6017498

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/001/1106/1106

AUTHOR: Markovets, M. P.; Piskin, Yu. I.; Pashnina, V. I.

TITLE: Investigation of the possibility for determining yield stress at high temperatures without a standard specimen

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11737

REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk, in-ta stali i splavov i Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 61, 1965, 225-227

TOPIC TAGS: yield stress, hardness, tensile stress, alloy steel

ABSTRACT: Linear relationships are found between the tensile yield stress  $\sigma_{0.2}$  and hardness at the yield point  $H_{0.2}$  in tests of Kh18N10T steel at 30 and 350°C. This linear relationship may be used to extend the room-temperature ratio between  $\sigma_{0.2}$  and  $H_{0.2}$  to high temperatures. The quantity  $H_{0.2}$  is determined by indentation of a 10-mm ball until an impression 0.9 mm in diameter is formed. (From RZhMekh.) [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Card 1/1 mc

UDC: 669.01:620.172



L 07918-67 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD

ARC NR: AR6017499

SOURCE CODE: UR/0137/66/000/001/T106/T106

33  
29  
B

AUTHOR: Markovets, M. P.; Pashnina, V. I.

TITLE: Determining the *elasticity limit*  
~~elastic limit~~

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metallurgiya, Abs. 11738

REF SOURCE: Tr. Mosk. in-ta stali i splavov i Mosk. energ. in-ta, vyp. 61, ch. 2, 1965, 201-208

TOPIC TAGS: elastic stress, elastic deformation, alloy steel

ABSTRACT: The authors consider the basic existing methods for determining the elastic limit in terms of their complexity and the requirements for special tensile testing machines and strain gauges. The simplest of these is the method proposed by Zaytsev based on indentation by a sphere. However, this method has a number of disadvantages and does not give stable results. A simpler method is proposed for determining the elastic limit from indentation of the material being tested by a sphere. The method is based on finding the inflection point of the  $\ln P - \ln d$  curve which corresponds to the elastic limit assuming a residual deformation of 0.001% ( $P$  is the load and  $d$  is the diameter of the impression). Experimental  $\ln P - \ln d$  diagrams are plotted for a number of types of steel for which two inflection points are observed correspond-

Card 1/2

UDC: 669.01;620.173

00908-62

ACC NR: AR6017499

4

ing to small plastic deformations and to deformations over the entire surface. The first point corresponds to the elastic limit. The experimental formula  $\sigma_{eq} = 0.636 P/d^2$  is proposed for calculations. A comparison of elastic limits determined by the indentation method and the tensile method for grades 30, 30KhGSA, EP-182 and 2Kh13 steel proved the applicability of the proposed method for practical purposes. Bibliography of 8 titles. V. Sinev. [Translation of abstract]

SUB CODE: 11

Cont 2/2

vmb

1. PASHO, I. KH.
2. USSR (600)
4. Leningrad Province - Bee Culture
7. Wintering bees out of doors in Leningrad Province. Pchelovodstvo No. 12 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

1. I. Kh. PASHO
2. USSR (600)
4. Bee Culture - Leningrad Province
7. Wintering bees out of doors in Leningrad Province. Pchelovodstvo 29 no. 12. 1952.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

PASHOL, P., assistant

The beetle *Anoxia villosa* Fabr. in Rumania. Zashch. rast.  
ot vred. i bol. 6 no.8:52 Ag '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut imeni N. Belchesku,  
g. Bukharest.

(Rumania--Anoxia--Extermination)

PASHOV, I.; PENCHEV, P.; STOIANOV, T.

For high quality Bulgarian state standards and suggestion for correction and revising 20-50 Bulgarian State Standards and 599-51 Bulgarian State Standards. p. 27, Ratsionalizatsii Vol. 8, No. 2, Feb., 1958. Sofia, Bulgaria.

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (FEAL) LC, Vol. 1, No. 10, Oct. 58

PAYHO, M.: 1951, 2.

"Accounting for the losses of coal in the entrails of the earth."

p. 12 (Mikro Delo, Vol. 13, No. 1, 1951, Sofia, Bulgaria)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) L, Vol. 1, No. 1,  
September 1959

PASHOV, M.V.

Tractor and field brigades in Dnepropetrovsk Province. Mekh.sil'.  
hosp. 9 no.3:21-22 Mr '59. (MIRA 11:4)

1. Nachal'nik Dnipropetrovs'kogo oblasnogo upravlinnya sil'skogo  
gospodarstva.  
(Dnepropetrovsk Province--Machine-tractor stations)



PASHOV, N.

BULGARIA/Electronics - Electron Microscopy.

H

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 1, 1960, 1495

Author : Klisowsky, L., Pashov, N.

Inst : -

Title : Electron Microscopic Observation on Genesis of Cobalt-Aluminum Oxide Catalyst

Orig Pub : Dokl. Bulg. AN, 1959, 12, No 1, 25-27

Abstract : The authors have observed changes in the structure of  $\text{Co}_3\text{O}_4$  under the influence of heat treatment. It is observed that at  $600^\circ\text{C}$  the catalyst has a maximum developed surface, the processes of recrystallization take place at  $700^\circ\text{C}$ , and an increase in temperature up to  $900^\circ\text{C}$  causes sintering and recrystallization of the catalyst.

Card 1/1

L 22621-66 EWP(t) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AT6004208

SOURCE CODE: BU/2503/65/013/001/0103/0109

AUTHOR: Pashov, N.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation of thin germanium plates for electron microscope studies.

SOURCE: Bulgarska akademiya na naukite. Fizicheski institut. Izvestiya na Fizicheskiya institut s ANEB, v. 13, no. 1, 1963, 103-109

TOPIC TAGS: electron microscopy, crystal lattice dislocation, germanium

ABSTRACT: The present study reports on the preparation of thin germanium plates designed for electron microscope examinations. The plates were obtained by a method suggested by N. Takahashi, N. Ashinuma, M. Watanabe, and K. Kazato (CR 243, 1956, 3430; CR 246, 1958, 1408; Proc. Inst. Conf. El. Micr., Tokyo, 1956; J. Electronmicr., 5, 1957; J. Inst. Metals, 87, 19, 1958-59).

Card 1/2

L 22621-66

ACC NR: AT6004208

2  
Electron microscope examinations have shown formations of sectors on the plates with a good view of dislocation lattices. Characteristic dislocation nodes have also been observed in the process of examination. The experiment was conducted at the Institute of Electron Microscopy German Academy of Sciences. The author expresses his gratitude to Prof. Kh. Betge for continuous interest and assistance in conducting the investigation. Orig. art. has: 7 figures. [Based on author's abstract]

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: none OTH REF: 012/

Card 2/2 *SW*

PASHOV, N.

PASHOV, N. Investigation of viruses: Herpes Simplex, Herpes Zoster, Varicella, Variolla-Vaccina, and Molluscum Contagiosum with the help of electron microscope. In French. p. 21. Vol. 8, no. 1, Jan./Mar. 1955 DOKLADY., Sofia, Bulgaria.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Vol. 6, No. 4 April 1957

KARPAROV, A.I.; LANCHEVA, V.; RADOSLAVOVA, V.; MIKHAILOV, M.; PASHOV, N.

Electron microscopy of bacteriophage. Suvrem. med., Sofia 8 no.4:67-72  
1957.

1. Iz Nauchno-izsledovatel'skii institut po epidemiologii i mikrobiologii  
(Direktor V.I. Kalaidzhiev).

(BACTERIOPHAGE,

microscopy, electron (Bul))

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1. "Niproruda" (for Pashov, Stoianov, And Atanasov). 2. Minno-geolozhki institut (for Danov). 3. DMP "Gorubso" (for Khristov).

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Possibilities of increasing labor productivity through the mechanized transportation of ores in the layer and subdrift systems of mining. Min delo 17 no.9:13-17 S '62.

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SO: Veterinariya 27 (3), 1950, p. 6

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PA 160T56

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia, Diagnosis  
Animals, Diseases

May 50

"Statistics of Tularemia in Domestic Animals and  
Methods of Diagnosing the Disease," T. V. Pashov,  
4 $\frac{1}{2}$  pp

"Veterinariya" No 5

Investigates differential diagnosis of tularemia and  
brucellosis in swine, horses, and cattle. Finds that  
animals with tularemia but free of brucellosis give  
positive agglutination reactions for brucellosis but  
converse is true only in rare instances. For com-  
pletely differential diagnosis, allergic method  
should be used.

160T56

PASHOV, T. P.

PA 161T90

USSR/Medicine - Tularemia  
Brucellosis

Jul 50

"Differential Diagnosis of Tularemia and Brucellosis in Swine," T. V. Pashov, 3 pp

"Veterinariya" No 7

Discusses series of tests on swine with tularemia which showed superiority of allergic diagnosis using tularin and brucellohydrolyzate over agglutination reaction in differentiating between tularemia and brucellosis. Includes two tables.

161T90

PASHOV, T. V.

Sheep - Disease

Measures to control Johne's disease in sheep. Kar. i zver. 5, No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952, Uncl.

PASHOV, T. V.; SEREDA, D. I.

Paratyphoid Fever

Epizootic importance of paratyphoid in calves for karakul sheep. Kar. i zver. 6, No. 1, 1953.

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PA 244719

USSR/Medicine, Veterinary - Swine Erysi - Feb 53  
pelas Vaccine

"Experimentation on a Production Scale in Adminis-  
tering Aluminum Hydroxide Formol Vaccine Against  
Swine Erysipelas," T. V. Pashov, Inter-Sovhoz Veter  
Bacteriol Lab of Poltava

"Veterinariya" Vol 30, No 2, pp 27-29

Experiments were conducted with aluminum hydroxide  
formol vaccine of G. D. Glukhovtsev, which was ad-  
ministered intramuscularly. This vaccine proved to  
be an effective biological preparation in the treat-  
ment of swine erysipelas. A sufficiently

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efficacious immunity was produced in mature swine  
after the second injection of the vaccine and in  
young swine, up to 4 months of age, after the third  
injection. The immunity lasted not less than  
6 months. Since the immunological reaction in young  
swine is less pronounced and since vaccination of  
swine begins immediately after they reach 2 months  
of age, it is recommended that young swine under  
4 months of age receive the third injection one to  
1 1/2 months after the second injection.

244719



PASHOV, T. V.

USSR/Medicine - Veterinary, Atrophic Rhinitis

Card 1/1

Author : Pashov, T. V., Pustovar, Ya. P., and Nani, S. P.

Title : Chronic atrophic rhinitis in pigs, and preventive measures

Periodical : Veterinariya, 31, 34-40, Apr 1954

Abstract : Manifestation and extent of prevalence of chronic atrophic rhinitis in pigs is directly connected with nutrition, maintenance, and sanitation. Exercise of rigid precaution in known cases of the disease is requisite. It has not yet been determined what specific organism causes chronic atrophic rhinitis; further experimental research is required to clarify the role that *Bacillus pyocyaneus* plays in the morbid process. Sinusitis, bronchopneumonia, otitis, and meningo-encephalitis are some of the complications that may be present in pigs affected with this disease. Illustrations.

Institution : Poltava Inter-Sovkhoz Veterinary Bacteriological Laboratory

Submitted :

PASHOV, T.V., kand. veter. nauk; SKACHKOVA, M.I.

Results of and prospects for controlling infectious atrophic rhinitis of swine. Veterinariia 42 no.12:31-34 D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

1. Poltavskaya nauchno-issledovatel'skaya veterinarnaya stantsiya (for Pashov).
2. Glavnyy spetsialist po boleznyam sviney Glavnogo upravleniya veterinarii Ministerstva sel'skogo khozyaystva SSSR.

PASHOV, T.V., kand.veter. nauk; KURBALA, M.Ya., nauchnyy sotrudnik; SEREDA, D.I.,  
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Adaptation of the pathogen of infectious atrophic rhinitis of swine to  
rats, rabbits and other animals. Veterinariia 40 no.5:34-37 My '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

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